















Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

- FOR GOVERNOR.  
**L. P. HARVEY,**  
of Rock.
- FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.  
**EDWARD SALOMON,**  
of Milwaukee.
- FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.  
**JAMES T. LEWIS,**  
of Columbia.
- FOR STATE TREASURER.  
**SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,**  
of Trempealeau.
- FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.  
**JAMES H. HOWE,**  
of Winona.
- FOR BANK CONTROLLER.  
**WM. H. RAMSAY,**  
of Ozaukee.
- FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
**JOSIAH L. PICKARD,**  
for Prison Commissioner.
- HANS C. HEG.**

The Influence of Proclamations.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says that it has pertinaciously insisted that proclamations of emancipation, or of any thing else, would exercise very little influence upon this war. We think the Sentinel ought not to insist too strongly upon this opinion until it is sure of being right. For our part, we have come to a conclusion directly opposed to that of the Sentinel. We believe in proclamations, especially of the right kind. Our faith is strong, that Fremont's proclamation was just the right thing, before it was modified by the president.

It was right because it was founded in justice. No man who knows the difference between right and wrong can give a good reason why that kind of property recognized in the rebel states as slaves, and owned by traitors to the government, ought not to be taken from the rebels, as well as other kinds of property.

Before the modification of the proclamation it was in a fair way to exercise a good deal of practical influence upon the rebel slaveholders of Missouri. Two slaves were made free under it. This was a beginning, and if the proclamation had not been modified, there is every probability that the bondmen of all rebel slaveholders in that state would have been free. The influence this would have exercised upon the rebellion there would have been direct and efficient. Take the slaves away from the plantations of the rebel masters and the productions of their farms would cease. Without these the families of the rebels would suffer, and they would be deprived of their incomes. Thus they would be in no situation whatever to render personal service in Price's army, and would be unable to give money to the rebel cause. Without the aid of slaves in taking care of their masters' stock, sowing wheat, preparing land for future crops, and doing plantation work generally, no Missouri planter could enlist in the war. Fremont's proclamation, and the vigorous action commenced under it, had a direct influence, in this way to weaken the power of the enemy. We believe it would have been worth many thousand men to the loyal cause in Missouri, and we regard the modification of it by the president, as making it necessary for the west to put more men in the field than would otherwise have been called for to suppress the rebellion.

We will say here, too, that it is a fact well known to all who have taken any part in the business of enlisting soldiers, that the proclamation of Gen. Fremont gave new life and enthusiasm to the people, not so much, perhaps, because of the emancipation of the negro, as that slavery, the cause of the war, was about to feel the effect of the rebellion, which slaveholders had commenced without reason. Every man's innate sense of justice responded to this course as eminently proper and right; but when the president decided to practically nullify this policy, the people lost much of their confidence in the prospect of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Hence, enlistments fell off, and we have not yet recovered from its effect; at least, we have every reason to believe that this was and is the case in this region of country. The Sentinel can see plainly how much influence a proclamation of the right kind had, and what effect one of a different sort has had both here and in Missouri, and it must be prepared, we think, to admit that proclamations have already had considerable influence upon this war.

DECLINATION OF MR. HEN. — Hans C. Heg, the present faithful and efficient state prison commissioner, has declined the nomination of the republican convention, having enlisted for the war. He has been authorized by the governor to raise a Scandinavian regiment of infantry for the volunteer service. While we regret that we cannot have Mr. Heg for state prison commissioner for another term, we cannot but applaud his patriotism, and approve of the course he has seen fit to pursue. Mr. Heg should have the efficient aid and active support of all in the enterprise he has undertaken of enlisting a regiment for the war among his countrymen in this state.

Col. Mulligan is strongly talked of in Chicago for a lucrative county office.

Fremont's Extravagance.

Probably the most senseless and mischievous of all the clamors which have emanated from the city of St. Louis, and are now resounding over the country against General Fremont, is the charge of extravagance in the administration of the western department, an enormous and criminal squandering of the government money. Innocent minded persons are led to believe that the general has been as lavish to the rebels in the treasury vaults, and has been scattering federal gold by the measure to gangs of voracious army contractors.

Perhaps some people will be astonished, but we nevertheless make the statement, and with knowledge of its truth, that since Gen. Fremont's arrival in the city of St. Louis on the 26th day of last July, the government has furnished him, all told, but about \$1,500,000, out of which to collect, clothe, and generally equip an army of 60,000 men. Liberal on the part of the government, is it not? If the general had expended alone upon the active support of the government, we might have had greater disasters to mourn than the battles of Springfield and Lexington. In the face of this inefficiency of the government and the violation of its promises when he first came here, to assist him to the extent of his abilities, he moved on to the great work before him, and by his wonderful energy had gained the confidence of the nation's institutions of this city, which extended to him in part the means necessary for the prosecution of his designs, and the organization of the army of the west, and the defense of the important points of the state of Missouri, would have been but a miserable failure.

This howl upon his extravagance, and the credit which seems to have been attached to it by the administration, is one of the severest blows which the spite and malignity of his enemies have yet invested. It has almost sealed the coffers against him at Washington, and has staggered his credit, and through him that of the general government in this city. Who suffers by it? Gen. Fremont. He has no money to spend, his administration of the department is crippled; it may ruin and overthrow him. To this consummation his enemies are unscrupulously and singly looking and working. Who else suffers by it? The country's cause and the poor soldier. An instance comes to our knowledge. The cold weather of the past week came suddenly upon us, and found thousands of our soldiers shivering over their camp fires for want of overcoats. Several thousand of these were in the city ready for delivery, for cash. "Forward the overcoats," telegraphed the General from Jefferson City. "Must have them," the response is. "No money and no credit." The soldiers shiver away. Chills ensue. Fevers come on. One by one the poor fellows, broken in spirit and thin and cold in flesh, drop into the baggage wagons. The sick must be cared for. Important baggage must be thrown out or held back to make room for them. The whole army is delayed and embarrassed, and may be disaster is the result. Whose fault is it? Fremont's! Fremont's! Inefficient, incompetent, extravagant Fremont!

This cry of extravagance is a weighty cudgel in the hands of Fremont's enemies. It hits him hard. It batters the heads of his officers and soldiers, too. It may break the back of his whole army, and give the city of St. Louis and the whole state over to the rebels. Never mind—pound away.—Missouri Democrat.

There are two newspapers at Chicago making war upon General Fremont. One of them complains of his tardiness in leaving St. Louis on his expedition against Price; the other believes that he was too hasty in the outset of this same expedition, but is now using more caution. In which of those two military journals shall we put faith?

HEAVY RAINS.—During the latter part of last week there was a continuous and heavy rain storm in southern New York, eastern Ohio, and throughout Pennsylvania and Virginia. The damage is very great. No letters were received in Chicago from the east from Saturday morning till yesterday, in consequence of the great rains of Thursday and Friday washing away railroad tracks.

There are two letters from the special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, published in yesterday's issue of that paper, written at Jefferson City, which are so full of malice towards Gen. Fremont that we are surprised to see them in the Tribune. If Gen. Fremont should compel this correspondent to work on the fortifications for a brief period, it would do him good, and afford satisfaction to loyal citizens throughout the northwest.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT has reached Washington City. At Harrisburg, cattle cars were provided to carry the regiment to Washington, but Col. Van Dor considered them unfit, and refused to permit his men to occupy them. The next morning better cars were provided, and they proceeded to their destination. It is expected that this regiment will be assigned to Gen. King's brigade.

COLONEL OF ARTILLERY.—The Madison Journal says: The governor has commissioned Fritz Ankeke, who has just returned from Switzerland, as Colonel of the First Wisconsin Artillery Regiment. Col. Ankeke is reported to be thoroughly versed in military matters, and particularly in the department of artillery.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL says that upwards of thirty-five hundred of cattle have been purchased for the government in that city, within a week. One hundred and eighty car loads were received in a single day over one railroad, which were bought at \$2.70 per 100 pounds.

THE AMOUNT OF GRAIN AND FLOUR reduced to bushels, shipped from Chicago during the month of September, was 8,450,000 bushels, which is larger by 2,000,000 bushels than that of any previous month.

LARGE CANNON.—Ten 7-inch guns arrived in Chicago on Monday. These cannon are sixty-four pounders, weigh 8,500 lbs. each, are rifled, and are designed for the gun boats at Cairo.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST for this month awards the palm to Wisconsin for raising wheat. In a paragraph relative to it, the Agriculturalist says:

The largest yield of wheat which has been communicated to us, is that raised by Samuel Charlow, Esq., of Winnebago Co., Wis., who harvested sixty-three bushels from one acre. His average is one bushel better, and if so, how was it done?

HIGH RENT.—The Chicago Journal says that the Galena elevator in that city has been leased for \$31,000 per annum.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Arrangement are being made to adopt the suggestion that of the one hundred dollar bounty money promised to be paid volunteers, they should be advanced twenty-five dollars at the commencement of their service. This will prove of great advantage to the married men, as it gives something for their families.

The Cincinnati chamber of commerce having accumulated a considerable surplus, a motion was made on change and carried unanimously, instructing the treasurer to invest it in the national loan. This is important as showing the confidence of the merchants in the security.

CAPT. VON DEUTSCH PROMOTED.—The Milwaukee Banner learns from private sources, that Capt. Von Deutsch, of the Milwaukee cavalry company, reached St. Louis with his men in safety. Capt. Von Deutsch has been promoted to a major, and Carl Lehmann takes his place as captain.

The Pike's Peak gold coinage has made its appearance in Washington in \$20 pieces 10s and 12s. The eagle side is precisely like ours, and can scarcely be distinguished from it. On the reverse is a representation of Pike's Peak. The coinage is excellent, and the metal has a rich yellow color.

Two colonels and twenty-five other commissioned officers in Gen. McClellan's division have resigned, expecting to be called before the board of military examiners.

It was one of the maxims of Napoleon that the first duty of a soldier is to know how to make soap.

There are at present in Baltimore twenty thousand troops.

The New York Tribune learns that the government has had and is now having constructed more than 25,000 gun-carriages for field-batteries.

Fort Hamilton, on Long Island, is to be converted into a rebel battle next month.

ARREST OF W. H. RUSSEL, L. L. D. FOR VIOLATING THE SABBATH.—W. H. RUSSEL, Esq., or Doctor—the famous or infamous correspondent of the London Times—the court hater of democratic institutions—the insidious libeller of the North and the persistent apologist of the South—the mouth piece exponent of the British sentiment, has been in our vicinity for the past two or three days, on a sporting expedition. Out growled in the woods, and prairies about the fastest game in the west. His royal highness, the Prince of Wales, it will be remembered, a year since, sought these same grounds on a similar errand. Mr. Russel, aping the recreations of his illustrious countryman, came down last week on a special train from Chicago, with a retinue of sportsmen, to enjoy also the pleasures of the chase; but unlike the Prince he was not satisfied with the legitimate exercise of the gun, but he carried with him a number of cravats, and a number of his clerical robes, he saw fit to desecrate the Sabbath, and pursue his sports irrespective of both. Instead of treading in the footsteps of his Prince and attending religious services on the sabbath, like a christian gentleman, he was found shooting game and making the "welkin ring" with discharge of his gun, to the great disturbance of sober citizens, an evil example to all good people of the vicinage, and to the scandal of an orderly and law-abiding community.

For this flagrant breach of Christian duty, for this open violation of the laws of the land, Mr. Russel was promptly arrested on the complaint of R. F. Morgan, Jr., and H. O. Alden, Jr., and brought before D. U. Colb Esq. of this town. The guilt of the prisoner being fully established, he was convicted and sentenced to pay the penalty of his offence.

Mr. Russel, of course, paid his fine and the cost of prosecution and was discharged. We must be left as a wiser, if not a better man; and while he is in the vicinity, let us hope that he will not be so indiscreet as to tread but on close upon the heels of treason, for which offence he has escaped arrest, only through the technical subterfuge of publishing his treasonable aspersions in a foreign country; he is now admonished that he cannot successfully evade the state, if he can the national laws; and he will find, too, that while he travels through our country under its civil and religious institutions, he cannot recklessly, and with impunity, set either at defiance.

Wilmington (N. Y.) Independent.

SHODDY AND SHODDY MILLS.—There are no less than six shoddy mills in full operation in this state, four or five of which are located on the Hudson river, and one in Troy. It is said they are doing a large and handsomely paying business. Woollen rags are worth five and ten dollars per ton for making shoddy cloth. Fine black scraps are worth one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per ton. The shoddy manufacture presses them through a rag machine, which tears the rag to wool, and cleans it of dust. When reduced to soft wool, the shoddy is saturated with oil or mangle, and mixed with new wool in a large proportion as possible. White shoddy is used in blankets and light colored goods, and the dark description for coarse cloth, carpets, &c. The shoddy is the product of soft woolen; but the hard or black cloth when treated in a similar manner, produce mungo, which is used extensively in superfine cloths, which have a finish that may deceive a good judge. It is used largely in felted fabrics. Shoddy in the cloth of a coat will soon rub out of the cloth and accumulate between it and the lining.—(Troy N. Y.) Daily Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES and GEN. FREMONT.—The New York Times is the most virulent of all the eastern press in its attacks upon General Fremont. It seems to have been chosen by its traducers as the proper vehicle for conveyance of all the misrepresentation and abuse they have been able to command. This selection we think attributable to the editorial position held in the Times office by Mr. A. S. Mitchell, formerly of the Evening News of this city. Mr. Mitchell is a general of large literary experience, but in this last we are persuaded, has been unduly influenced by the appeals of some of his old friends from this city, who are engaged in this malignant warfare upon General Fremont.—Missouri Democrat.

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—On Tuesday Gen. Rosecrans was at Cross Lanes, expecting to move during this week to Gauley Bridge. Gen. Cox moved forward from Gauley Bridge on the Lewisburg turnpike to attack Wise and Floyd, who were introduced at Big Sewell Mountain. On the route he was joined by Col. McCook's German brigade. On their approach Wise and Floyd abandoned their entrenched position and fled to Lewisburg, where they are supposed to be waiting for another advance to again take to flight. There are no indications of any immediate movements in Western Virginia. Reynolds and Lee are still watching each other at Cheat Mountain.—Cincinnati Gazette.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, Oct. 1. Rev. M. Robinson, a missionary teacher in the Cherokee nation, has arrived here and reports that the chief, John Ross, has just accompanied by his council. On the 20th of August he called the council together at Talehah, and sent in a message recommending a severance of their connection with the United States, and an alliance with the southern confederacy. The council approved the recommendation and appointed commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the southern government. The confederate commissioner assumed the payment of annuities hitherto received by the Cherokee from our government.

The Creeks have raised 1,000 men for service in the confederate army, and the Cherokee have formed a home guard of 1,500 strong.

It appears the troops sent into Arkansas by Ben. McCulloch, after the battle of Springfield, were posted on the border of the Cherokee nation to intimidate the council and force John Ross to yield to the demands of the rebels.

Jefferson City, Oct. 1. A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat says a boiler of a locomotive standing on the Pacific railroad tracks at Tipton, exploded yesterday morning, scattering the fragments to the distance of a quarter of a mile. The engineer and fireman were standing on the box, and two or three regiments of troops were near, but nobody was hurt.

Mrs. Fremont arrived here from St. Louis this afternoon, and was received at the depot by the general and staff, and a detachment of sixty of his body guard and escorted to the camp.

Gen. Fremont receives numerous visitors daily, who desire him to send a regiment to this place and to the interior for the protection of Union men's property, but he is obliged to disappoint all such applicants, as he is determined to send out no more small bodies of men to be surrounded and taken prisoners. He is going to strike at the heart of the rebellion when Price and the main body of the rebel army is annihilated. The London Times ridicules the appeal of Mr. Chase, the secretary of the treasury, for a loan.

Liverpool, Saturday.—Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull.

The Markets. NEW YORK, Oct. 2. Receipts flour 131,916 bbls. Market 10c better but not very active. Sales 8,000 bbls. \$5.25, 45; sup. st. \$5.25, 40; sup. western \$5.35, 75; medium to medium extra western.

Receipts wheat 88,176 bush. Market 1c better, and very quiet. Sales 50,000 bu. \$1.19, 20 Chi. spring; \$1.21 Mil. club; \$1.29, 135 winter red western; \$1.45 white Ky.

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Mississippi City is a little village on the southern coast of Mississippi, and is an important point in the sound formed by the range of islands extending from Mobile Bay to Lake Borgne. The principal of these islands, Ship Island and Cat Island, are understood to have been fortified by the rebels, and it was thought that they would perfect their protection to the water communication between New Orleans and Mobile, which has been carried on through this sound. But, if the Cincinnati story is true, the federal fleet, without molesting the islands, has quietly gone to the mainland and struck a blow where it was not expected.

If there is sufficient force to hold the place, the seizure of it is as important as was that of Fort Hatteras. It gives us a good point from whence to commence operations either toward New Orleans or Mobile, by land as well as by water. If simultaneously with this, an important point has been seized on the coast of Texas, as is reported, the people of the gulf states will have their hands full.—Chicago Journal.

How JAMES B. CLAY WAS CAPTURED.—A dispatch from Camp Dick Robinson, dated Sept. 20th, says the Hon. James B. Clay was arrested on his way south, yesterday, at Big Hill, near the Madison county line, by a member of Capt. Faulkner's Home Guard cavalry. He was alone in a buggy, and was armed with two double-barrel shot-guns and two navy revolvers. He was captured by a boy not over sixteen years. We have him now in camp awaiting the action of the civil authorities. Just think of the son of Henry Clay being captured by a boy, while skulking away among the mountains of his native state! The picket report that the cavalry have seized the horse of John C. Breckinridge, and have him surrounded in a corn field with the certainty of capture.

Later.—Breckinridge has escaped to Virginia.

ARREST EXTRAORDINARY.—We learn that William H. Russell, L. D., the correspondent of the London Times, who is spending a few days in Illinois shooting prairie game, was yesterday arrested near Wilmington, Will county, at the instance of residents in the vicinity, for shooting on the Sabbath.

We are not in possession of the particulars of the arrest, but learn that he was to have an examination at Wilmington to-day.—Chicago Journal of the 30th.

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tillery, has been appointed Aid de Camp to Gen. McClellan with rank of Colonel. Capt. Coppinger, an English officer, late in the Papal military service, has been commissioned a captain in our volunteer service, on the recommendation of his holiness, the Pope. This makes the fifth monarch who has recommended officers for service in the United States.

This morning the Island Belle came up. She reports all quiet down the Potomac.

No firing from the rebel batteries having occurred since Thursday, no change of the federal troops has taken place since yesterday.

The rebel pickets still occupy the lower end of Falls Church, on the line of the railroad.

The troops of neither side are in possession of Lewinsville.

Our pickets extend only to Langley from the Chain Bridge. Langley and Lewinsville are still in the hands of the rebels.

A confederate came into camp this forenoon and was taken to Gen. McDowell's headquarters at Upton's Hill, and stated that he was the servant of the 15th Georgia regiment, which was encamped four miles from Falls Church. He also said that there are no rebel troops except those just mentioned, and there were no fortifications on this side of Fairfax Court House. He gave as the reason for the recent precipitate retreat of the rebel army, as mentioned by officers at the hearing, that they were fearful of a flanking movement by the general army from the direction of Lewinsville; that he heard his master say on Thursday last that the fortifications on the river below Washington were very extensive, and that Gen. Beauregard had given orders to close the navigation of the Potomac to our vessels.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 1. The steamer Spalding has not yet arrived here from Hatteras Inlet. Flags at three to-day conveyed a number of wounded rebels made prisoners in the north of Virginia, to Craney Island.

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 2. The Niagara, from Liverpool 21st, via Queenstown, 22d, passed Cape Race this morning. Her dates are two days later than the Bohemian's.

It is inferred from an article in the Monitor that the going of Garibaldi to America would suit the French purposes.

The Great Eastern, after considerable trouble and anxiety in regard to her, had anchored at Queenstown.

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We are not in possession of the particulars of the arrest, but learn that he was to have an examination at Wilmington to-day.—Chicago Journal of the 30th.

It is believed at Rolla—so writes a correspondent—that McCulloch was killed in the battle of Springfield, and now the question is, is he dead or alive? We hope to find out before long.

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THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

It is safe to say, writes a well-informed Washington correspondent, that it will be utterly impossible to take an army down to Richmond overland, save by railroad, after November. The roads will be in such a condition that army wagons cannot be driven over them, and as for artillery, it would swamp in going a dozen yards. After the frosts and thaws begin their work upon the Virginia soil, which will be about the first of December, guns can scarcely be worked upon earthworks. All the advance which is to be made in Virginia by our armies will have to be made before that time. In Western Virginia the campaign will close very much earlier than in the eastern part of the State, as the winter comes on early in November there. It is reported that the mountains in the latter part of this month, unless they succeed before then in driving Rosecrans out of Western Virginia. The rebel leaders there, as well as in this vicinity, are fully aware that they must do at once what they are going to do this











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**Illinois Central Railroad.**  
CHICAGO, 1912.

and after Sunday, June 24, trains will leave  
for the Great Central Valley, for Lake and  
Waterbury.

Express service is provided by cars No. 4, 5,  
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,  
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**UNITED STATES MAIL**

ONLY WEEKLY LINK  
London, Glasgow and Liverpool,  
and all the principal cities of Great Britain and the  
continent of Europe—calling at London, Glas-

**THE MONTREAL MAIL.**

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are full powered, Clyde built steamers, in con-  
nection with the

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connecting the United States and Canada  
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New York.  
Capt. Holland.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE















W. Pack constantly on hand a full assortment of  
the best Pure Full Flavoring Smoking Tobacco,  
Cigars, Macaboy and Rappes Snuff, Pipes, Tobacco  
Boxes, etc., etc.; also, Lipinors, Groceries and Glass Ware  
at all prices to correspond with the times at the old  
and on Main Street.  
april24/11 O. F. MEYER & BROTHER.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
J. THOMPSON has returned to Janesville and intend-  
ing to open up, in good style, over Curran's Store, op-  
posite the Hyatt House, where he intends to  
**MAKE PICTURES**  
of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity in all styles, as  
fast as the best can be made, and a little cheaper than  
at Chicago.  
Please call and examine specimens and list of prices.  
My pictures are guaranteed in purchasing post paid.  
at Janesville, May 28d, 1861. my24adv

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Scarcell &  
A. Plympton are required to pay such indebtedness  
to Messrs. Patton & Bailey, and not to pay any other per-  
son. - Dated Jan 15th, 1861.  
my24adv HENRY SCARCELL

**Notice Envelopes!**  
VERY Large supply of Envelopes, with the Flag  
of our Union beautifully printed on each, for sale  
at and at [ap24t/11] DEARBORN'S.



